WHEN INDICATIONS.

FOR WEDNESDAY .- Fair weather, followed in extreme west portion by partly cloudy weather and light rains; winds generally southerly: lower barometer, stalocary temperature, followed by colder weather on Thursday morning.

Attention is invited to our immense stock of

HOSIERY

20 and 25 Cents.

No house in Indiana begins to show the variety that is exhibited at the

All goods marked in plain figures, and Retailed at Wholesale Prices.

BAD BLOOD.

SCROFULOUS, INHERITED,

CONTACIOUS.

by the Afghans pevious to General Komaroff's advance and to the agreement of March 17.

3. General Komaroff says: In order to avoid a conflict I placed my troops five versus from the G andular Swellings, Ulcerous Patches in the Throat and Mouth, Abscesses, Tumors, Carbuncles, Blotches, Sores, Scurvy, Wasting of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Dropsy. Enamia, Debility. Chronic Rheumatism, Constipation and Piles, and most diseases arising from an Impure or Impoverished Condition of the Blood, are speedily cured by the Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, internally, assisted by Cuti-cura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite skin Beautifier, externally.

ALMOST INCREDIBLE.

EMMA BOYNTON, 857 Washington street, Boston, says: I have been afflicted for one year and nine months with what the doctors called rupia. was taken with dreadful pains in the head and body; my feet became so swollen that I was perfectsy helpless; sores broke out on my body and face: my appetite left me; I could not sleep nights: I lost flesh, and soon became so wretched that I longed to die. Physicians failed to help · me. My disease daily grew worse, my sufferings became terrible. The eruption increased to great burrowing, foul smelling sores, from which a reddish matter constantly poured, forming crusts of great thickness. Other sores appeared on various parts of my body, and I became so weak that I could not leave my bed. In this condition, and by advice of a well-known physician, I began to use the Cudeurs Remedies, and in twelve weeks was periectly cured.

STILL MORE SO.

JAMES E. RICHARDSON, Custom House, New Orleans on oath, says: In 1870 Scrofulous Ulcers broke out on my body until I was a mass of corruption. Everything known to the medical faculty was tried in vain. I became a mere wreck. At times could not lift my hands to my head: could not turn in bed; was in constant pain, and looked upon life as a curse. No relief or cure in ten years. In 1880 I heard of the Cuticura Remedies, used them, and was perfectly cured. Sworn to before U. S. Com. J. D. Crawford.

Sold by all Druggists. Price: Cuticura, 50c.: Resolvent, \$1: Scap, 25c. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co , Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Care Skin Diseases."

BLACK HEAD's, Pimples, Rough, Tauned and Oily Skin, use Cuticura Soap.

CAUTION!

Beware of unscrupulous dealers, who on account of the long-established reputation of the

Decker & Son Pianos,

Are endeavoring to palm off other instruments bearing a similar name for GENCINE DECKER & SON PIANOS, which have stood the test since 1856. ne Call and see the superiority of these old reliable instruments over any others bearing a sim-

Theo Pfafflin & Co. 52 and 34 North Papasvivania 31.

SUITS

Are equal to any sold elsewhere at \$5 and \$8 mor

ANG LO-RUSSIAN WAR.

Sir Peter Lumsden Unveils Russla's Duplicity in the Kushk River Affair at Penjdeh.

European News Points to War as Inevitable - Even Gladstone Loses Patience With Russia.

SIR PETER LUMSDEN.

His Peply to General Komaroff's Statement Regarding the Fight at the Kushk River.

London, April 21 .- Sir Peter Lumsden's dispatch in reply to the Government's inquiry as to the correctness of General Komaroff's report of the engagement between the Russians and the Afghans on Kuskh River, is dated Tispvi, April 17, and is addressed to Earl Granville. The dispatch reads:

General Komaroff's account of the attack on Penjdeb is considered Incorrect. General Koma-roff says: "On the 25th of March one detachment approached Task-Kepri on our bank of the Kushk River. Reply—Task-Kepri on our bank of the Kushk River. Reply—Task-Kepri is Kusti for Publi-Khisti, General Komsroff's claim to either bank of the Kushk is unlenable. The left bank has always been held by the Afghans, and was never subject to Russian occupation. On the 20th of February the Russians located an outpost of twenty-five Turkomans at Kizil-Tepe Mound, one mile north of Pulli-Khisti, and about a mile from the nearest point on the Kushk River and the Kuphk's Junction, with the Murghab River. This had always rewith the Murghab River. This had always remained the extreme limit of the Russian advance. Within their line of vedetles the Russian advance.
Within their line of vedetles the Russian cavaly detachment siluded to, did advance almost to Pul-i-Khisti March 25, but they retired before reaching there, where warned by the Alghan commander as they had been on February 20.

2. General Komaroif states that near the bridge he found intrenchments occupied by Alghans. I reply that this position was occupied. Afghans. I reply that this position was occupied

were in Eizil-Tepe, a mile from the Afghan posttion, and the Russian Vedestes considerably in adance of that point. Fourthly, General Kamaroff says: When the Aighans were convinced we had no intention of attacking them they began to come nearer to our camp. I reply that so far from the Afghaus being convinced of General Komaroff's innocent intentions their continued irritating daily at-tempts to provoke hostility convinced the Afgaans that the Russians were determined to provoke a conflict. This induced the Afghans to what ap-

fer to the main body as Russian troops, which

peared a military necessity in excending their defensive purposes. Fifthly, General Komaroff states that on the 27th of March the Alghans sent against a company which was charged with covering a recconnot ance three companies with cannous and some cavalry. In reply to this, I say a recconnoisance in force itself meant hostility. The Russian company meant 250 men, more than equivalent t bree Alghan companies, which aggregated 225 men. On the 27th two bodies of Russians simultaneously advanced. Colonel Alikhanod with cavelry pushed past Rutd-Khisti, and the Russian infantry penetrated the right flank of the Afghan position, on the right bank of the Murghab. Colonel Alikhanoff only retired when intercepted by the Aighans. The cavalry was four miles in the rear of the Afghans. The Russian infantry only retired when the Afghan commander drew up diere companies, warning the Russian officer if he advanced further he would be fired upon. General Komaroff's chief-of-staff, at an interview vance merely for a pleasure trip, but was in-formed the Afghan commander viewed it in a

mose serious light. Sixthly, General Komaroff states the arrogance and andacity of the Aighans increased by degrees. I reply that it may be even so, but if so, it was entirely caused by Russian action. It was solely owing to their patience and forbearance during two months of incessant irritation that peace was

preserved so long The commander's courteous reply of March 28th to General Komaroff's ultimatum proves his wish to the last to avoid a conflict. General Komsroff says that on the 28th the occupied Herat, commanding the left flank of the Russian camp, and began to throw up entrenchments there, and to establish a post of cavalry benind the Russian line, and piaced a picket within gunshot distance. I reply that the Afghan commander did, on the 28th, after the hostile reconnaisance on the 27th, place a post of observation on the hills on the right bank of the Murghat River for the purpose of giviving notice of any fresh Russian advance, but the post

was withdrawn next day. 18. General Komaroff says on the 29th he sent to the Afgban's commander an energetic sammens, etc., and received answer that, by advice of the English, he (the Afghan commander) re-fused to retire zeross the Kushk River. In reply to this I may state that the fact Itself is reported to me to be totally incorrect. Nowhere in the Afgran commander's reply is there any such statement; on the contrary, the wording is distinet thus: I have only received your letter regarding the withdrawal of certain pickets, as I had received orders from the Government at Herat to consult Captain Yate, who was deputed to Penjdeh by Sir Peter Lumsden, in such matters I showed him your letter. Captain Yates afterward had an interview with Colonel Zakrichewski, and informed me of the conversation which ensued. Be it known to ye, I must loyally obey the orders I have received from His Highness the Ameer, I can in no wise act contrary to orders of my tovereign. Of course, in matters of detail such as alterations in position of advanced pickets and vedettes I am prepared to arrange with ye, with view to avoidance of a conflic % General Komaroff says he again addressed a private setter couched in friendly terms. In reply say the letter in question was never seen by any officer of the commission, but Captain Delashal

was told the letter had been received a few hours efore the Russian attack on the 30th. I have now ralled upon Sepch Salass for a copy of the second 10. General Nomaroff states that on the 30th to support my demands I marched with my detachment against the Afghan's position, counting still on pacific result, but artillery fire and cavalry attack compelled me

to accept the combat. In reply, I say the Russians advanced the Afghan position, of course the Afghans were obliged to defend themselves. Certainly the engagement was not commenced by artillery fire as seperal Komaroff states, as infantry fire was heard continuing several minutes before the first gun.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Sir Peter Lamsden's Answer. London, April 21.-Sir Peter Lumsden's answer to the government inquiries sent to him on the 10th inst, concerning the correctness of General Komaroff's account of the Penjdeh incident, arrived at the foreign office to-day. It has been deciphered and a copy of the translation has been eent to each member of the Cabinet. It is understood that the contents of this dispatch do not materially differ from the statement pre ented by Sir Peter Lumsden abou; the

battle and the causes leading up to it. Russia's Demands on England Increasing

Daily. Moscow, April 21 .- The Gazette, in a significant article on the Anglo Russian dispute, describes the attitude which has been maintained by the Earl of Dufferin, Viceroy of India, during the controversy as a sufficient casus belli. The Gazette also denounces England's action in occupying Part | service if required.

for the purpose of controlling the entrance to the Sea of Japan and the route to the Russian Pacific ports, and declares that unless England surrenders her occupation of this island, war between Great Britain and Russia will be inevitable. Continuing in this strain the Moscow Gazette finally demands that the Gersund (the straight between Denmark and Sweden, connecting the Baltic and North Sea) and the Suez Canal shall be closed to England as well as Russia in the event of war.

Russia Growing Desperate.

St. Peresesuac, April 21 .- The Journal De St. Petersburg insists that the accounts of the battle on the Kushk River made by General Komoroff and Sir Peter Lumsden agree, notwithstanding the English opinions to the contrary. It says a detailed statement of the affair from General Komaroff can not be bad for several weeks. The St. Peters-burg Gazette says the occupation of Penjdeh was a good answer to the impudent selzure by England of the Island of Port Hamilton. The Novce Vremya says that exchange has fallen and that the war cloud is advancing.

The Russians and Ayoub Khan.

St. Petersburg, April 21.-It is rumored here that Ayoub Khan, formerly Ameer of Afghanistan, who was arrested at Teheran, was taken into custody by order of Russia, and that he will be kept at the disposal of the Rossian Government. One of the uses to which, it is said, he will be put, if it becomes necessary, will be to produce schism among the Afghan troops.

The Caucasus Commander,

LEMBERG, April 21,-General Prince Dondoukoff Korsakoff, the Russian commander of the Caucasus, has reached Baku to inspect the Province of Dagpestan. The General has invited the inhabitabts of the Russian Province of Lenkeran to state to him their grievances against the alleged Persian frontier marauders. It is supposed that the real grevance here alluded to lies in the dis position of the Persians to avoid taking sides with Russia and to remain neutral in the event of an Anglo-Russian war.

The War Question Settled.

London, April 21,-The Pall Mall Gazatta reiterates the statement it made yesterday that the Afghan frontier question is as good as settled. Only a question of amour propre it says remains to be arranged. Although this may prove troublesome, it will not pro-

Russia Will Seize Herat.

WARSAW, April 21.-The Tagblatt announces this morning that "It is the intention of Russia to immediately make a descent upon Herat, capture it and strongly fortify the place." It also states that "The damage thus done to Great Britain in India would far exceed any loss to Russian commerce by a blockade of Russian ports."

Russian Eumors.

BRUSSELS, April 21 .- It is stated that a cipher dispatch was received from St. Peters burg last night, announcing a fresh advance of the Russian forces upon the Afghan had on the 29th, called Colonel Alikharoff's ad- | country. The dispatch also said that there was a rumor current of disturbances among the Northern Hindostanese against the

A Difference Over the Bridges. VIENNA, April 21 -The Politissch Correspondez states that the real points of the difficulty between England and Russia are the bridges at Pol-i-Khisti and Aktysa, which command Herat, and which Russia insists upon retaining.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Sir Peter Lumsden's Report Totally Different From General Komaroff's.

London, April 21.-Gladstone, in the House of Commons this afternoon, announced that the Government had received Sir Peter Lumsden's answer to the Government's inquiries of the 10th inst. "The message arrived to-day," said Mr. Gladstone, and it shows how seriously Sir Pater Lumsden is at issue with General Komaroff." "We can not," continued the Prime Minister, "enter into details or state the effect of this difference in a few words. The whole matter will be laid on the table here early to-morrow." In presenting the Government's request for the vote of credit, he said: "The Government feels that it is necessary to hold all the resources of the Empire, including the forces in the Soudan, available for instant use wherever required. The credit does not include any provision for further offensive operations on military preparations for an early march on Khar toom." The Premier requested that debate be had on the credit on Monday next, and that consideration of the budget be postponed until the 30th inst. He concluded as follows: "The Government rely upon the patriotism of the House, but our intentions have been and are now based upon a strong desire that every pacific means should be used to obtain a just and honorable settle ment of whatever controversies England might be involved in."

Mr Gladstone explained that of the \$22. 500,000 wanted for the Sondan 83 750,000 would be devoted to the Snakim-Barber Railway, \$22,000,000 to the Nile or Wady Halfa Railways, \$2,500,000 to the annual charges in connection with the removal of troops from the Soudan, and the balance would be used to defray the military charges in connection with the Soudan. Mr. Gladstone said although the Suakim-Berber Railway had been commenced, any considerable extension of it would have to be suspended. It would be necessary to hold the port of Suskim and one or two places in the vicinity for health considerations until seme permanent arrangements have been effected. The Snakim-Berber Railway, he said, was merely a work of military necessity. The Nile Railway, however, would be completed spart from military reasons. In regard to the interior steps in the Soudan. the Government reserved entire liberty of action, subject to the judgment of Parlia-

Affairs Suen as to Justify England's War Preparations.

LONDON, April 21.-In the House of Lords Earl Granville said that the Government had come to the conclusion that the condition of affairs justified putting the army and pavy and the whole of the auxilliary forces of the Nation in immediate readiness for

Hamilton Island, in the ocean archipeligo, Lord Granville, continuing said that the were fatally hurt.

operations in Egypt had been such that they could not be abandoned. The Government adhered to the pledges regarding the defense of Egypt by the vote they had asked for. They had also met all the demands of the Indian Government, the expenses of which were entirely covered by the provision at home. The Government asked for a credit \$22,500,000 for the Soudan account, and \$32,-500,000 for the account of other expenses. England desired, Lord Granville said, to remain on the most friendly terms with all foreign countries. The contemplated increase in the strength of the army and navy would not, in the slightest degree, diminish the strong desire entertained by the Government for a peaceable and honorable settlement of the present dispute with Russis.

The Earl of Morley, Under Secretary for War, announced in the House of Lords this evening that the whole of the first class of the army reserves had been notified that they are liable to be summoned for service at very short notice. The Government had no intention at present, he said, of summoning the militia reserves. The vote of credit was passed by the House of Lords without a

Earl Granville, in answer to questions concerning the propable disposition of troops, stated that the Indian troops would be used there would be kept in reserve as an army of the case and claims that the rebellion is a corps to be called on in case of military emergency for service in India or elsewhere.

Gladstone's Statements Ladicate War. LONDON, April 21.-The lobby was excited over Mr. Gladstone's statement in the House of Commons, which is considered to amount to an evacuation of the Soudan. His repeated reference to the necessity of holding the troops in the Soudan for service wherever verge of war. Such words by a responsible minister, it is thought, will soon make peace impossible. It is believed Sir Peter Lums-British war feeling to an alarming degree Despite the fact that the credit of \$55,000 000 means an increase of 6 pence in the income tax, it is undoubtedly true that the bulk of the conservative and liberal members of the any kind of a guarantee of the integrity of House of Commons will vote for the credit | their property rights and natural privileges, | John B. Gordon, of Georgia.

The Credus Called For.

London, April 21.-Of the credit of \$32, 00,000 for what Mr. Gladstone termed special preparations outside of the Soudan. \$200,000,000 will be devoted to the army, and 812 000,000 will provide for India's wants. Sir Stafford Northcote, in the House of Commons, said he regretted the postponement of the debate on the budget, but felt it was inevitable in view of the gravity of the situation. He thought the Government was not dealing with the Soudan question in a satisfactory manner, and said he would refuse to vote the credit of 822 500,000 asked for, without a full statement from the Government regarding its policy in the Soudan.

Bosphore Egyptian Imbroglio,

Cairo, April 21 .- France to-day notified Nubar Pashs, Foreign Minister, that his reply to France's demand for the rehabitation of the Bosphore Egyptian, in which he shifted the responsibility upon the Porte, was unsatisfactory, and gave him until 4 o'clock | Special to the Sentingle this afternoon to fornish a satisfactory answer. Nubar Pasha stonce replied that the Porte approved Egypt's action in suppressing the paper, and that he was communicating with England on the subject, and asked for a short extension of the time to be allowed him in which to furnish the answer.

Belgium and Congo. BRUSSELS, April 21.-King Leopold sent to-day a letter to the Belgian Chamber of Deputies, asking for authority to assume the letter King Leopold assures the Chamber that Belgium will not be asked to support of the Congo State because of his relation to it. The letter was referred to a committee.

A Scientific anarchist.

who was expelled from Switzerland in 1884, and who headed the recent anarchist agitation in Italy, has been invited to attend the International Conference, which is to assemble here for the purpose of making scient fir arrangements for preventing the spread of cholers.

Waddington and DeFreycinet.

Paris, April 21,-M. Waddington, the French Ambaseador at London, had a lengthy interview to-day with M. DeFreycinet. M. Waddington starts for London tomorrow ;

Foreign Notes.

The Egyptian Government is inspecting all the guns within the Khedive's dominions to ascertain their condition of fitness for ser-

Mr. Gladstone stated that the Government had received no communications from either Turkey, Austria, France or Germany concerning the closing of the Dardanelles.

It is reported in Madrid that the Spanish Government has received an offer from England for several torpedo boats in process of construction in England on Spanish account.

Ten thousand Sunday-school children in procession, with banners and music, marched out to Phoenix Park, Dablin, and pres nted an address to the Prince and Princess of

The St. Petersburg Novos Vremya says that France has joined the other powers in insisting that the Porte shall close the Dardanetles in the event of war between Rus sia and England.

On the arrival of the Prince and Princess of Wales at Dablin last night, a slight attempt was made by Nationalists to create a disturbance. The police succeeded in dis-Two belted cruisers have been ordered to be

at once constructed on the Clyde. This order practically revives ship-building on the Clyde and has already resulted in the employment of 3,000 men. The Grand Jury in London, yesterday atternoon, returned true bills against Cun-

ningbam and Burton for treason and felony,

and also commended the police for their

management of the affair. A Colliery Explosion.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 21 - A terrific explosion of gas occurred in the Phoenix Colliery at Pittstop, this morning. About 100 men were in the mine at the time and many of them were severely burned, though none

THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

One of Riel's Defenders Explaining the Rebellion to Washingtonians-Au Invention to Control

Lightning.

Messrs. Lawton and Keiley Decline Foreign Missions - Cleveland's Largely Attended Reception.

THE HALF-BREED REBELLION.

An Able Advocate of Riel and Followers, Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, April 21 .- Previous to the arrival at the National Capital of a young French Canadian surveyor named Defosse, who came here from Manitobs, public sentiment was decidedly against Louis Riel, the leader of the Canadian half-breed rebellto hold the Soudan, and the British troops | for. Defesse has steadily advocated Reil's side just one. He says many Irish-Americans have already extended substantial and practical sid to the half-breeds, and that the Dominion will have all it can do to suppress the rebellion. In explaining the matter to the Senticel correspondent Defosse said: "The trouble dates back to 1807, when Canada in forming the union of the several provwanted indicates that England is on the inces into the present dominion, took possession of the vast tory controlled by the Hudson den's dispatch is certain to influence the Bay Company, and thus absorbed a population of 65,000 half breeds and Indians, in addition to about 10,000 white colonists. The government did not give the Indians but sent a military survey to divide up their territory into townships. The military officers comprising the survey acted in such an arbitrary manner that the whole country soon rose in rebellion. Louis Reil, a young | tration, by reason of the objection that and talented half breed, came to the fore | might be offered by the Italian government and led that rebellion, as he is leading the present one. He demanded then, as he is demanding now, the division of the Northwest territory into province, that the half-breeds shall receive the same grant as the half-breeds of my country (Manitoba) have received. He demands also that the colonists in possession be granted patents, and that 500,000 acres of | day appointed Christopher H. Lieber, of land be sold for the establishment of schools, agricultural institutions, hospitals, and to | the United States at Chili. He appointed provide better treatment for hundreds of starving half-breeds and Indians.

the speaker. "We believe his cause is a just one. His starving brethren are urging him by their cries for bread, and his dusky followers are brave and thoroughly desperate."

A Lightning Tamer and His Apparatus.

WASHINGTON, April 21,-A tall stranger with a queer looking apparatus under his arm called upon one of the examiners of patents, and explained his invention for controlling atmospheric electricity. He claims that by intercepting a flash of lightning at the ground connection of the ordinary lightning arrester, he can control the dazzling fluid or "tame it," to use his own expression. The apparatus | dan, of St. Paul, Minn. t the of Soverign of the Congo State. In this in which he proposes to capture Jove's thunderbolts is a thoroughly insulated storage and financial or military charges on account | battery containing an unbroken coil current insulated with a comtionposi of volcane lava. The insulator, he says, will resist the force of a flash of ligght-

GENEVA, April 21 -Schultze, the anarchist | ning | powerful enough to demolish a three-story building. The apparatus of this odd lightning tamer has created quite a deal of amusement in scientific circles, and yet he bas already found many persons who believe in his invention. He refers to Benjamin Franklin's experiment with a kite, and is awaiting the arrival of one of the tropical thunder storms, which annually visit this city, to make a test of his battery. If he can obtain permission from the authorities he will attach his instrument to the ground connection of the lightning arrester at the base of the Washington Monument. The point of this arrester is 592 feet above the earth, and during a storm the peak extends far above the lowering storm clouds. Should the old fellow succeed in capturing an electric blaze, he anneunces that he will place it on free exhibition as one of the wonders of modern science.

Indiana Personals.

Special to the Sentinei.

Washington, April 21. - Judge Hanna stated to-night to the Sentinel correspondent that the stories about his declining the appointment of Consul General to Persia were absolutely untrue. He says he has not authorized any such statement to be made. Judge Hanna will sail for his post of duty about the 1st of June.

Mr. Hendricks has accepted the invitation to the Manhatian Club Banquet, at New York, on next Thursday. The banquet will be given in honor of several of the new Ministers to foreign countries.

INTERESTING NATIONAL NEWS.

The Commissioner of Agriculture's Au thority-Semi Decenntal Census-Declines the Russian Mission, Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, April 21 .- The First Comp-

troller of the Treasury has given an opinion

to the Commissioner of Agriculture in regard to his authority under the appropriation for "such disinfection and quarantine measures as may be necessary to prevent the spread of the disease from one State or Terri-

tory to another," under the bill for the establishment of a bureau of animal industry. The First Comptroller holds that the power of the commissioner is broad and unlimited as to the means to be used by him to carry out the disinfection and quarantine. and that he can cause such investigation as he deems proper, and use such means as he may think best to carry out the purposes of the act. He says the slaughter of infected

animals may be ordered, if it is deemed best, and any other means employed that do not exceed the limits of the appropriation.

In reply to inquiries from several States concerning the taking of a semi-decennial census, the Secretary of the Interior has prepared a circular in which he quotes the act of March 3, 1879, providing for the taking of such census. The circular states that if a semi-decennial census is made by State authorities, beginning on the first Monday in June, and the result reported to the Secra-tary of the Interior by the 1st of September following, such States will be entitled, upon requisition of the Governors thereof, equal to 50 cer cent. of the amount which was paid to the United States Supervisors and enu-merators employed within such States or Territories in the taking of the last United States census. The scope of the census will be confined to the subjects of population, ag-

reculture, industry and vitality. Mr. Lawton has declined the Russion Mission. An intimate friend received a telegram from him to-day requesting him to convey to the President his desire to decline. It is understood that he does this to relieve the President of all smbarrassment, and to avoid a possible controversy in the Senate next session. When Mr. Lawton came here two weeks ago, the friend who to-day received the message of declination said to him that St. Petersburg was not a particularly attractive place. He reminded Mr. Lawton that one or two American Ministers have frozen to death at that frigid post. He represented that the place was not worth a cent. Lawton replied that he had not come to fight for it, but on the contrary he had come to say to the President that he wished to relieve him of all embarrasement. He did say this to the President the next day. The President respond-ed that he proposed to act in accordance with the opinion of the Attorney General, to whom the question had been referred. This opinion was favorable to Mr. Lawton's position, It declared that the Andrew Johnson's pardon relieved Mr. Lawton's political disabilities and that the Fourteenth Amendment could not and did not restore them. Upon this opinion there can be no doubt. The President would have appointed Mr. Lawton had the latter not declined the place. The Russian Mission may be offered to General

Anthony M. Keiley, of Wirginia, recently commissioned United States Minister to Italy, will decline the position, notwithstanding it will embarrass the adminisagainst him. Mr. Walker J. Fearne, of Louisians, qualified to-day at the State Department as Minister Resident and Consul General to Roumania, Servia and Greece. George H. Williams, who was appointed United States Minister to Hayti, March 3 last, will be superceded as soon as his successor can be nominated. The President to-New York, to be Secretary of the Legation of the following Postmesters: Francis M. tarving half-breeds and Indians. Householder at Jefferson, Mo; James S. "Louis Reil means business," continued Catherwood, at Hoopston, Ill.; George M.

Houston at Harrisonville, Mo. Contracts for wagon transportation in the Military Department of Dakota have been awarded as follows: From Glendive to Camp Poplar River, to J. S. Burns, of Glendive, Mont.; from Custer Station to Fort Custer, to Paul McCormiet of Janotion City, Mont., from Custer Station to Fort Maginnis, to Burlord, Junction City, Mont; from Broadwaters Landing to Fort Assinaboine, to J. W. Power, of Chicago: from Helena to Fort Assinaboine, to J. W. Power, of Chicago: from Bartlett to Fort Totten, to Frank Palmer, of Fort Totten: from Webster to Fort Sisseton, to J. J. Hanson, of Webster; from Bismsrck to Fort Yates, to J. Kerwin, of Bismarck: from Running Water to Fort Randall, to D S. Pratt, Jr., of Fort Randall;

from Pierre to Fort Meade, to Walter B. Jor-The President to day appointed Orlando W. Powers to be Associate Justice of the Sapreme Court of the Territory of Utah.

Hearing of arguments by the Supreme Court of the United States upon the appeal of ex Surgeon General Wales from the action of the Supreme Court of this district in dircharging his writ of habeas corpus, was

begon to day. Secretary Whitney has received an account of the recent troubles at the Isthmus of Panama up to the time of the first engagement between Presion and the Government troops. just preceding the burning of Colon, written by Captain Dow, Agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. It differs in no material point from the accounts by mail from there and Commander Kane's report, which have already been published, except that it goes more into detail as to his (Mr. Dow's) and Mr. Connor's arrest. It appears that they were arrested and locked up in the calaboose, together with Consui Wright and one or two others, on the afternoon of March 30, but were released upon a promise from the Consul that the arms and ammunition on the steamer Colon should be delivered to Preston. Mr. Wright went on board the Colon and subsequently to the Galena, but as soon as the lattea vessel made preparations to take possession of the Colon, Captain Dow and Mr. Conner were restrested. Preston ordering his men to shoot them if a shot was fired from the Galena. They were kept guarded in the calaboose till 2 o clock on the morning of March il, when they were marched several miles into the country. They managed to escape in different directions in the confusion fellowing the attack on Preston by the Government troops. They did not reach the Galena until 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning. Captain Dow concludes as follows:

"I have been thus particular in my account of this unjustifiable and entirely irresponsible outrage committed on Mr. Connor and myself in order that we may put ourselves on record as demanding through the United States Government satisfaction from the United States of Colombia for the treat-

ment we received.' Commissioner Colman to day sent the following dispatch to Governor Marmaduke, of

Missouri: It has been determined that I have full discretion in regard to the extirpation of pleura-pneumonia. I am preparing rules and regulations under the act of Congress, approved May 29, 1884, to be submitted to the Governors of the respective States in order to inspire their co-operation and they will be sent to you as soon as they can be prepared.

The rules will be full and effective. The Secretary of the Navy has received a telegram from Admiral Jonett at Colon. stating that the Swatara had just returned from Carthagena, and that the Colombian General Vila writes him that he will soon come to the Isthmus and re establish the

constitutional government. The Comptroller of the Currency to day anthorized the Abeline National Bank, of Abeline, Tex., to begin business with a capital of \$100,000.

Mr. Powers, who was to-day appointed to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench of lish, is a resident of Kalamazoo, Mich.,

Continued on Fourth Page.